

A. Grammar

1. Some nouns have plural forms only, but may have a singular or plural meaning.
A noun and its verb must agree in person and number.
2. The place or location of something is in the locative case.
3. What two words are not cities or small islands but have a locative? domus, rus
What are their locatives? domi, ruri
4. A/an relative pronoun begins a subordinate adjective clause and refers to a stated or understood antecedent. These clauses are called relative clauses.
5. Purpose clauses may be introduced by **ut/ne** or by a relative pronoun.
6. An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun that asks a question.
As a pronoun, it follows the Pronoun Agreement Rule.
7. When we report a question instead of asking it directly, we are asking a/an indirect question. This type of question is a/an subordinate clause.
8. If a sentence has an independent and a subordinate clause, the verbs in the two clauses must coordinate with respect to time.
9. The rule for this coordination is called the Sequence of Tenses.
10. The present and future tenses are called primary tenses. The Latin primary tenses are present, future, future perfect.
11. The past tenses are called secondary tenses. The Latin secondary tenses are imperfect, perfect, pluperfect.
12. An indirect statement in Latin is indicated by the accusative with infinitive construction, which 1) changes the verb to a/an infinitive, and 2) puts the subject in the accusative case.
13. The verbs in a sentence with an indirect statement must correspond.
Use the present infinitive if the action takes place **at the same time as** the main verb.
Use the perfect infinitive if the action takes place **before** the main verb.
Use the future infinitive if the action takes place **after** the main verb.
14. A gerund is a verbal noun.
15. The Romans showed obligation by using a compound verb consisting of the gerundive and a form of sum.
This construction is called the gerundive of obligation.
16. A deponent is a verb that has passive forms but active meanings.
17. Most indefinite pronouns are formed by adding a/an prefix or suffix to an existing Latin pronoun.

Fourth Form Final Exam

B. Vocabulary

Nouns. Check the correct gender, and give the genitive form and meaning.

Nom. Sing.	M	F	N	Genitive Form	Meaning
fines	x			fínium	territory
ácies		x		aciei	battle line
cópia		x		copiae	abundance, supply
auxília			x	auxiliorum	reinforcements
tribunus	x			tribuni	tribune
mília			x	miliorum	thousands
núntius	x			núntii	messenger, message
númerus	x			númeri	number
salus		x		salutis	safety, welfare, salvation
castra			x	castrorum	camp
senténtia		x		senténtiae	opinion, vote
rátio		x		rationis	reason, manner
insídiae		x		insídiarum	plot, ambush
nemo	x			néminis	no one
équites	x			équitum	cavalry

Adjectives. Give the meaning.

Adjective	Meaning
próximus -a -um	nearest, next (to)
egrégius -a -um	distinguished
cavus -a -um	hollow
firmus -a -um	vigorous, solid, steadfast
réliquus -a -um	remaining, the rest of

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Verbs. Give the remaining principal parts and meaning.

Principal Part				Meaning
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
dimitto	dimíttēre	dimisi	dimissus	to send away, dismiss
instruo	instrúere	instruxi	instructus	to draw up, equip
cólloco	collocare	collocavi	collocatus	to place, station
defendo	deféndere	defendi	defensus	to defend
pertineo	pertinēre	pertínui	--	to pertain to, stretch to
nóceo	nocēre	nócui	--	to do harm to, injure
fremo	frémere	frémui	frémitus	to roar, murmur
nolo	nolle	nólui	--	to wish not, be unwilling
oportet	oportēre	opórtuit	--	it behooves, is proper/is necessary (that), should
relinquo	relínquere	reliqui	relictus	to leave, leave behind
conspício	conspícere	conspexi	conspiculus	to see, catch sight of
constituo	constitúere	constítui	constitutus	to place, set up, decide, determine
áffero	afferre	át tuli	allatus	to bring to, report
absum	abesse	áfui	afuturus	to be away, be absent
peto	pétere	petivi	petitus	to seek, beg, request
consisto	consístere	cónstiti	--	to halt, take a position
interfício	interfícere	interfeci	interfectus	to kill
praesum	praeesse	praefui	praefuturus	to be in command of, in charge of
pervénio	pervenire	pervēni	perventus	to arrive
vasto	vastare	vastavi	vastatus	to lay waste, ravage
verto	vértēre	verti	versus	to turn
contendo	conténdere	contendi	--	to strive, hasten, contend
quaero	quaérere	quaesivi	quaesitus	to seek, ask
dedo	dédere	dédidi	déditus	to give up, surrender
redeo	redire	rédii	réditus	to return

Deponents and Semi-Deponents. Give the rest of the dictionary form and meaning.

1st P. P.	Rest of dictionary form and meaning	
áudeo	audēre ausus sum <i>w/infin.</i>	to dare
proficiscor	proficisci profectus sum <i>w/ad</i>	to set out
labor	labi lapsus sum	to glide
vídeor	videri visus sum <i>w/infin.</i>	to seem
egrédior	égređi egressus sum <i>w/e (ex)</i>	to go out

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C. Participles

Give the following participles.

	Present Active	Perfect Passive	Future Active
amo	amans amantis	amatus -a -um	amaturus -a -um
móneo	monens monentis	mónitus -a -um	moniturus -a -um
rego	regens regentis	rectus -a -um	recturus -a -um
cápio	cápiens capientis	captus -a -um	capturus -a -um
áudio	áudiens audientis	auditus -a -um	auditurus -a -um

Give meanings. Use **amo**.

Present Active	Perfect Passive	Future Active
loving	(having been) loved	(being) about to love

D. Infinitives

Complete the chart below using all five model verbs.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present	(1st) amare	amari
	(2nd) monēre	moneri
	(3rd) régere	regi
	(3rd io) cápere	capi
	(4th) audire	audiri
Perfect	(1st) amavisse	amatus -a -um esse
	(2nd) monuisse	mónitus -a -um esse
	(3rd) rexisse	rectus -a -um esse
	(3rd io) cepisse	captus -a -um esse
	(4th) audivisse	auditus -a -um esse
Future	(1st) amaturus -a -um esse	amatum iri
	(2nd) moniturus -a -um esse	mónitum iri
	(3rd) recturus -a -um esse	rectum iri
	(3rd io) capturus -a -um esse	captum iri
	(4th) auditurus -a -um esse	auditum iri

Give meanings. Use **amo**.

Tense	Active Infinitive	Passive Infinitive
Pres.	to love	to be loved
Perf.	to have loved	to have been loved
Fut.	to be about to love	--

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E. Gerunds and Gerundives

Complete the chart below using all five model verbs. In the 1st conjugation, also give the meaning.

Gerund (genitive form only)		Gerundive
(1st)	amandi loving	amandus -a -um to be loved
(2nd)	monendi	monendus -a -um
(3rd)	regendi	regendus -a -um
(3rd io)	capiendi	capiendus -a -um
(4th)	audiendi	audiendus -a -um

F. Conjugate

Conjugate **possum** in the indicative and subjunctive.

Indicative

Present	
possum	póssumus
potes	potestis
potest	possunt

Perfect	
potui	potúimus
potuisti	potuistis
potuit	potuerunt

Imperfect	
póteram	poteramus
póteras	poteratis
póterat	póterant

Pluperfect	
potúeram	potueramus
potúeras	potueratis
potúerat	potúerant

Future	
pótero	potérimus
póteris	potéritis
póterit	póterunt

Future Perfect	
potúero	potuérimus
potúeris	potuéritis
potúerit	potúerint

Subjunctive

Present	
possim	possimus
possis	possitis
possit	possint

Perfect	
potúerim	potuérimus
potúeris	potuéritis
potúerit	potúerint

Imperfect	
possem	possemus
posses	possesitis
posset	possent

Pluperfect	
potuissem	potuissemus
potuisses	potuissetis
potuisset	potuissent

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G. Conjugate

Conjugate **hortor** in the indicative (6 tenses) and subjunctive (4 tenses). Also give the verbals.

Indicative

Present	
hortor	hortamur
hortaris	hortámini
hortatur	hortantur

Perfect	
hortatus -a -um sum	hortati -ae -a sumus
es	estis
est	sunt

Imperfect	
hortabar	hortabamur
hortabaris	hortabámini
hortabatur	hortabantur

Pluperfect	
hortatus -a -um eram	hortati -ae -a eramus
eras	eratis
erat	erant

Future	
hortabor	hortábimur
hortáberis	hortabímini
hortábitur	hortabuntur

Future Perfect	
hortatus -a -um ero	hortati -ae -a érimus
eris	éritis
erit	erunt

Subjunctive

Present	
horter	hortemur
horteris	hortemini
hortetur	hortentur

Perfect	
hortatus -a -um sim	hortati -ae -a simus
sis	sitis
sit	sint

Imperfect	
hortarer	hortaremur
hortareris	hortarémini
hortaretur	hortarentur

Pluperfect	
hortatus -a -um essem	hortati -ae -a essemus
esses	essetis
esset	essent

Verbals

	Participles	Infinitives
Present	hortans hortantis	hortari
Perfect	hortatus -a -um	hortatus -a -um esse
Future	hortaturus -a -um	hortaturus -a -um esse

Gerund (genitive form only)
hortandi

Gerundive
hortandus -a -um

Fourth Form Final Exam

H. Conjugate

Conjugate **fero** in the indicative present system, active and passive. Also give the verbals.

Indicative

Present Active	
fero	férimus
fers	fertis
fert	ferunt

Present Passive	
feror	férimur
ferris	ferímini
fertur	feruntur

Imperfect Active	
ferebam	ferebamus
ferebas	ferebatis
fererat	ferebant

Imperfect Passive	
ferabar	ferebamur
ferebaris	ferebámini
ferebatur	ferebantur

Future Active	
feram	feremus
feres	feretis
feret	ferent

Future Passive	
ferar	feremur
fereris	ferémini
feretur	ferentur

Verbals

	Participles	
	Active	Passive
Present	ferens ferentis	
Perfect		latus -a -um
Future	laturus -a -um	
	Infinitives	
Present	ferre	ferri
Perfect	tulisse	latus -a -um esse
Future	laturus -a -um esse	--

Gerund (genitive form only)
ferendi

Gerundive
ferendus -a -um

Imperative
fer, ferte

Fourth Form Final Exam

I. Decline

Decline the pronoun **īdem ēadem idem.**

Singular			Plural		
M	F	N	M	F	N
īdem	ēadem	idem	eidem	eaedem	ēadem
eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem	eorundem	earundem	eorundem
eidem	eidem	eidem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
eundem	eandem	idem	eosdem	easdem	ēadem
eodem	eādem	eodem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem

Decline the relative pronoun **qui quae quod.**

Singular			Plural		
M	F	N	M	F	N
qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
cujus	cujus	cujus	quorum	quarum	quorum
cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quae
quo	quā	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

Decline the present participle. Use **amo.**

Singular		Plural	
M/F	N	M/F	N
amans	amans	amantes	amántia
amantis	amantis	amántium	amántium
amanti	amanti	amántibus	amántibus
amantem	amans	amantes	amántia
amante	amante	amántibus	amántibus

J. Latin Sayings

- Hail and farewell. Ave atque vale.
- it grows as it goes crescit eundo
- I believe in one God. Credo in unum Deum.
- willing and able volens et potens
- What should I do in Rome? Quid Romae fáciam?
- it does not follow non sequitur
- I sing of arms and a man. Arma virúmque cano.
- which was to be shown Quod Erat Demonstrandum (QED)
- into the middle of things in médias res
- Carthage must be destroyed! Delenda est Carthago!

Fourth Form Final Exam

K. Léctio

Translate the following passage.

Príncipes Judaeorum autem, cum eum vidissent, clamabant, "Crucifige¹, crucifige¹ eum." Eis Pilatus: "Accípite," inquit, "vos et crucifígite¹. Ego enim non repéio in eo causam." Responderunt ei Judaei: "Nos legem habemus, et secundum² legem oportet eum intérfici, quod Fílium Dei se fecit." Haec Pilatus cum audivisset, vehementer tímuit. Rursus íniit et Jesu, "Unde es," inquit, "tu?" Jesus autem nihil respondit. Dicit ei Pilatus: "Mihi non lóqueris? Nescis quia³ potestatem⁴ hábeo crucifígere¹ te et potestatem⁴ hábeo dimíttere te?" Respondit Jesus: "Non haberes⁵ potestatem⁴ adversum⁶ me ullam, nisi⁷ tibi datum esset désuper⁸. ..."

Ex hoc témpore conabatur Pilatus eum dimíttere. Judaei autem clamabant: "Si⁹ hunc dimittis, non es amicus Caesaris; omnis enim qui se regem facit, contradicit¹⁰ Caésari." ... Ítaque Pilatus, Caésarem atque Judaeos véritus, Jesum eis trádidit.

The leading men of the Jews, however, when they had seen Him, were shouting, "Crucify, crucify Him." Pilate said to them: "Take (Him), you (all), and crucify (Him). For I do not find a cause in Him." The Jews responded to him: "We have a law, and according to the law He should be (literally, "it is necessary that he be") killed, because He made Himself the Son of God." When Pilate had heard these (things), he feared greatly. Again he went in and said to Jesus, "Whence are you?" Jesus, however, answered nothing. Pilate says to Him: "You do not speak to me? Do you not know that I have the power to crucify You and I have the power to dismiss (release) You?" Jesus answered: "You would not have any power against Me, unless it were given to you from above. ..."

From (literally, "out from") this time Pilate tried to dismiss (release) Him. The Jews, however, were shouting: "If you dismiss (release) this (man), you are not a friend of Caesar; for every (one) who makes himself a king speaks against Caesar." Therefore, Pilate, having feared Caesar and the Jews, handed over Jesus to them.

- 1 **crucifigo crucifigere crucifigi crucifixus** to crucify
- 2 **secundum** *prep. w/acc.* according to
- 3 **quia** that (introducing a noun clause as in English)
- 4 **potestas potestatis** *f.* power
- 5 **non haberes** = you would not have
- 6 **adversum** *prep. w/acc.* against
- 7 **nisi** *conj.* unless
- 8 **desuper** *adv.* from above
- 9 **si** *conj.* if
- 10 **contradico contradicere contradixi contradictus** *w/dat.* to speak against